Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 22, 1829. [NO. 607.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, the business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

Private Boarding School.

THE subscriber's school will again open on the second Monday in January, at his farm, one mile and a quarter from Hillsborough. Board and tuition, $60 per session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

January 6.—6-4w.

Mansion Hotel,

MARKET STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

MRS. JUDD PARDEE,

formerly of *JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,*

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that she has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

☞Private and public Dinner and Dancing Parties accommodated in superior style at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, January 7, 1829. 5tf.

Cider, Ale, &c.

100 bbls. Newark Cider, (superior)
10 bbls. Albany Ale.
2 bbls. Shell barks, or Walnuts,
2 bbls. fresh Almonds,
Just received and for sale.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

4th Jan. 1829.—5-3t

RANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by

JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the Subscribers' Stable, on the night of the 29th inst., a bright sorrel *HORSE*, about 13 hands high, no white spots about him, compactly made, goes in harness and is very gentle, will not be led by his bridle. A liberal reward will be paid on his delivery to

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 30, 1828. 4tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

THE following is a list of property which I will expose to sell, for the Taxes and Costs, at the Court house in Fayetteville, for Cash, on the first Monday in March next, viz:

Alexander Bryan, 1 improved lot on the Wilmington road, 1 unimproved do do do 1 do do do do	tax	$1 49
John W. Ballard, for Hardy Royall, 1 improved lot 2 houses, court house square		4 56
Do. 1 unimproved, 10 acres, rear of the Grove place,		
Celia Bass, 1 imp. house joining Abram Scott		8
Sarah Dawson, 1 lot impr joining Shepherd's, on Grove street,		1 14
George Fletcher, 1 imp lot, Kennedy street		1 55
Jesse B. Freeman, 1 unimp lot joining J McRae 1 house &c joining P Mallett		29
Abraim Hammonds, 1 lot Barber shop, 100 acres sandhills unimp		90
Ordiner Jarrott, 1 lot impr house &c. Winslow street,		76
John L. Jerry, 1 lot imp formerly bake house		57
Ethan King sen. 1 lot ¼ acre, unimp fronting Mrs. Winslow		57
John Locke, 1 lot imp dwelling near Mims 1 do unimp do 1 do do do		4 27
Duncan McLearan 1 lot ¼ acre unimp south side of Hay street		38
Neill McKay, 1 lot house &c Mumford street 35 acres on the Yadkin road 100 acres, land on which he lives		5 41
Neill McNeill for Neill McKethen, 150 acres		1 14
do. for J. and L. Campbell, 6-7 of 100 acres, on west side Cape Fear,		1 14
Samuel Maltsby, 100 acres joining Wake county line,		1 90
John E. Patterson, 1 lot unimpr Hillsboro' st.		71
James Russell, 1 lot impr 2 acres Person street		37
Jerk Russell, 1 lot, impr. where his mill is, on Blount's creek		3 80
do. for M. & S. Russell, 2½ acres on river bank		67
do. for his 2 negroes, 2½ acres on do.		14
Wm Sadberry, 1 lot impr house joining Kelly 1 do do joining Lord & others, Campbellton		3 80
Wm. Wilson, by M. Wilson, 1 lot impr house Orange street		76
Wm. Ingram, Sen. for Eliza & Isabella Ingram, 1 lot impr south side Hay street 1 do do		1 96

JOHN BLACK, Sh'ff.

By GEO. R. FERGUSON, D. S.

December 18, 1828. 2ts.

Paper.

100 Reams of Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, just received on consignment, from the manufactory, and for sale by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 1, 1829. 4-4w

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1828.

Delila Moore, vs. The Heirs of George Moore, dec'd. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the Court, that William Moore and Edward Moore, two of the Heirs at law of the said George Moore, dec'd, resides out of this State, *Therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed at Fayetteville, that unless the said William Moore and Edward Moore appear at our next Court on the third Monday in February next, and answer or demur, the Petition will be heard exparte as to them, and the prayer thereof granted.

CORN'S DOWD, Clerk.

December, 1828.

POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

Hercules, aided by Iolas, destroying the Hydra.

Only $2 per Bottle.

The unparalleled reputation of this medicine is such and its pre-eminent virtues are so well established, and so fully acknowledged by an intelligent public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing further than that it is

A Sovereign Remedy

In Diseases of the Liver: Debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation: Old and inveterate Ulcers: Pains in the Bones, attended with swellings of the joints: Indigestion: Blotches on the Face, Pimples. &c. Syphilis: Cutaneous diseases generally, and Tetter in particular: Mercurial and Scrofulous complaints.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper, and has made it necessary for the proprietor to print them in a pamphlet of about 100 pages. This will be forwarded as soon as possible to the several Agents for gratuitous distribution, and must, on perusal, strengthen the good opinion now entertained by the friends of this medicine, and disarm, as it is hoped, the prejudices of those who view with distrust any medicine not known in what is called "regular practice." Facts are stubborn things, and cannot be gainsaid.

At the earnest solicitation of members of the medical faculty, and others who have witnessed the astonishing cures effected by the use of the Vegetable Catholicon, and who are anxious that its benefits to mankind may be more widely diffused, the proprietor has consented to reduce the retail price to TWO DOLLARS per bottle; and this will be done without in any way deteriorating the quality of the medicine, or *reducing the size of the bottle*, as has been unfortunately done in the case of Swaim's Panacea.

Extracts of letters recently received from physicians, and from agents for the sale of Potter's Catholicon, most of whom are also agents for Swaim's Panacea.

1st. "It is a bold step in Mr. Swaim to attempt to deceive the public by saying that 'the increasing demand for his medicine has enabled him to reduce his price to two dollars per bottle, this being entirely at variance with the established usages of trade, as it is usual to *raise* the price of an article when in demand. The true cause is, that the sale of his Panacea has *very much diminished*, and we sell no more of it since the reduction in price."

2d. "If you conclude to lower the price of the Catholicon to two dollars, this will increase its sale very much. I should also advise you to continue the quantity the same as now. Mr. Swaim's bottles appear to be only about *two-thirds their former size.*"

3d. "The demand for your Catholicon remains good at three dollars, notwithstanding we have reduced the price of Swaim's Panacea to two dollars by his order."

4th. "I retail more than a *dozen* bottles of your Catholicon where I sell *one* bottle of Swaim's Panacea; and I feel great pleasure in informing you that in every case in which I have seen the Catholicon tried, it has produced *decided benefit.*"

5th. "Could you afford to reduce the price of your Catholicon to two dollars, I should more frequently prescribe it to my patients, and this would also be done by a number of other physicians in this town and vicinity who have used it with the best effects, after all the other Panaceas, and the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla had failed. The use of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or what is termed the "wood practice," having been formerly *put down* by the medical faculty, and recently got up again by some of our brethren in New York and Philadelphia, whose *pockets* appear to be the seat of their judgment—I do not like to say much about it."

6th. An eminent physician says, "I have known several cures performed by the use of your Catholicon, which had previously resisted the ordinary prescriptions of the faculty, and I have never known it to produce INJURIOUS EFFECTS!"

Caution.

The proprietor of the Catholicon has recently received letters from abroad, stating, that *the old bottles which contained the Catholicon, are, in some instances, filled with spurious mixtures, and sold as genuine.*

To secure the public against *counterfeits*, the Catholicon has a small label covering the cork of each bottle beautifully executed by the *geometric lathe*, with the words 'GENUINE, W. W. POTTER,' engraved thereon; and as the cork cannot be drawn without injuring this label, the medicine will be known to be genuine, when it is not torn, or otherwise defaced.

PURCHASERS MUST BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

☞ The above invaluable Medicine may be constantly had of R. T. GOODWIN,

Agent for the Proprietor, Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 4, 1828.—eotA1

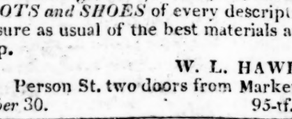
Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Wholesale and Retail



LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, whitened and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatters Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞*BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,

Person St. two doors from Market Square.

October 30. 95-tf.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Martha Faulk, vs. The Heirs of Philip Faulk, dec. } Petition.

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that Richard Faulk, Calvin Faulk, Rebecca Faulk, Mautby Marlow, William Marlow, Jesse Marlow, John Marlow, Richard Marlow, Elizabeth Marlow, Ephraim Marlow, Priscilla Marlow, Mary Ann Marlow, and Martha Marlow, appear at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February next, and shew cause, if any, why the last Will and Testament of Philip Faulk, deceased, should not be admitted to probate. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk, of our said Court at Office, the second Monday in August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D. 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN, *Clerk*,
4-6w.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Uncle Sam.—The good-natured old gentlemen who is known among the members of his own family by an appellation at once familiar and affectionate, has fallen on evil times. There is sister South Carolina declaring that his rules and regulations about his household manufactures are unconstitutional, and inviting all the family to take her part in the quarrel. There is Georgia, who has delivered many a curtain lecture, still continues to scold about her Indian neighbors, and principles of government. The good, quiet, kind-tempered Massachusetts is beginning to set up her back about a debt the old gentleman has been owing a long while, for money spent in preventing the British from tresspassing on his farm, cutting his wood, and beating his workmen, and talks about having the principal handed over, as he has been negligent in paying interest. And Maine, a true chip from the old Commonwealth's block, has grown very positive about the outlines of the farm, and complains in somewhat angry terms that her neighbors enter on the outlands and beat the squatters. What the new agent will be disposed to do, not even a hair of his head knows; but as he is reputed to be somewhat testy and choleric, and apt to give a blow first, and a word afterwards, it may be expected the family controversies will be soon brought to an issue, and the old gentleman either make terms with, inflict proper chastisement on, or be soundly beaten by the discontented children.

Worcester Ægis.

How Parties are formed.—A serious proposition is made in one of the Jackson papers in New York, for citizens to assemble at a public hall, for the purpose of forming a "new party." We do not hear of any new principles to be advocated, or any old ones to be combatted. The cause set forth for the establishment of the new party is, that another party had for a long time enjoyed the disposal of all officers of *profit* and *trust*. We shall probably hear of similar proposals in this State, (Pennsylvania.)

U. S. Gazette.

Webster's Dictionary.—This work, we are informed, is nearly through the press. It has engrossed the attention of an industrious man for many years, and as he assumed the task with every qualification to accomplish it handsomely, we shall expect that the result of his labor will be such as he and the American public may be justly proud of. The preparation of a complete Dictionary, of any language, is not a trifling matter. If it does not require the fire of genius, it at least calls for patience, judgment, and penetration—qualities which are of infinitely more importance to society than the most dazzling brilliance of mind. Since Mr. Webster's Dictionary was first put to press, the proof-sheets have been constantly and carefully revised by Dr. Percival, a gentleman whose extensive acquaintance with modern and classical literature gives him a title to the honorable appellation of *scholar*, as well as that of *poet.*

New York Post.

GEORGIA PROTEST.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 13th inst. the Vice President communicated the Protest of the State of Georgia against the present Tariff System, [heretofore published in the Observer.] On this occasion

Mr. BERRIEN rose and said, that the annunciation made from the Chair, imposed a duty on his colleague and himself, which, with his assent, he would perform, by giving a direction, with the sanction of the Senate, to the document which had been just announced. I am not willing, Sir, said Mr. B., to see an act so grave and interesting in its character, pass away with those mere every day events which are forgotten almost in the instant of their occurrence. In order, therefore, that it may be distinctly presented to the notice of the Senate, before I submit the motion which it calls for, I will state its purport, and avail myself of the occasion to make a brief remark.

That document, Sir, of which an official copy has been transmitted to my colleague and myself, is the Protest of the State of Georgia, made through her constitutional organs, to this assembly of the Representatives of States, against the "act, in alteration of the several acts laying duties on imports," passed at the late session of the Congress of the U. States. In her sovereign character, as one of the original members of this confederacy, by whom this Government was called into existence, that State protests against this act, on the several grounds, which are specifically set forth, in that instrument, which is attested by the signatures of her Legislative and Executive functionaries, and authenticated under her public seal.

It is now delivered to this Department of the Federal Government, to be deposited in its archives, *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, to serve whenever the occasion may require it, as an authentic testimony of the solemn dissent of one of the Sovereign States of this Union from the act therein protested against, as an infraction of the constitutional compact by which she is united to the other members of this confederacy.

It is difficult, Sir, to repress—it is, perhaps, still more difficult appropriately to express, the feelings which belong to such an occasion as the present. I have been educated in sentiments of reverence for our federal Union, and, through life, I have habitually cherished these sentiments. As an individual citizen, therefore, it is painful to recur to that disastrous policy which has imposed on the State in which I live, the stern necessity of assuming this relation to the Government of this Confederacy.

As one of the Representatives on this floor of that State, whose citizens have always been forward to manifest a profound and devoted attachment to this Union—of a patriotic and gallant People, who would freely yield their treasure, and unsparingly shed their blood in its defence; the occasion is one of deep and unmingled humiliation, which demands the deposite, in the Registry of the Senate, of this record of their wrongs. There may be those, sir, who will look to this act with indifference—perhaps with levity; who will consider it as the result of momentary excitement—and see, or think they see in it, merely, the effusion of impassioned, but evanescent feeling. I implore those gentlemen not to deceive themselves, on a subject, in relation to which error may be alike dangerous to us all.

Forty years of successful experiment have proved the efficacy of this Government to sustain us in an honorable intercourse with the other nations of the world. Externally, in peace and in war, amid the fluctuations of commerce, and the strife of arms, it has protected our rights. Tested one right. One trial, one fearful trial, yet remains to be made. It is one, under the apprehension of which the bravest may tremble—which the wise and the good will anxiously endeavor to avoid. It is that experiment which shall test the competency of this Government to preserve our internal peace, whenever a question vitally affecting the bond, which unites us as one People, shall come to be solemnly agitated between the sovereign members of this Confederacy. In proportion to its dangers, should be our solicitude to avoid it, by abstaining on the one hand from acts of doubtful legislation, as well as by the manner of resistance on the other, to those which are deemed unconstitutional. Between the independent members of this Confederacy, sir, there can be no common arbiter. They are necessarily remitted to their own sovereign will, deliberately expressed, in the exercise of those reserved rights of sovereignty, the delegation of which would have been an act of political suicide. The designation of such an arbitrator, sir, was by the force of invincible necessity, *casus omissus*, among the provisions of a Constitution conferring limited power, the interpretation of which was to be confided to the subordinate agents, created by those who were entrusted to administer it.

I earnestly hope that the wise and conciliatory spirit of this Government, and of those of the several States, will postpone, to a period far distant, the day which will summon us to so fearful a trial. If we are indeed doomed to encounter it, I as earnestly hope that it may be entered upon in the spirit of peace, and with cherished recollections of former amity. But the occasion which shall impel the sovereign People of even one of the members of this Confederacy, to resolve, that they are not bound by its acts, is one to which no patriot can look with levity, or yet with indifference. Whatever men and freemen may do to avert it, the people of Georgia will do. Deeply as they feel the wrongs which they suffer, they will yet bear and forbear. Though their complaints have been hitherto disregarded, and their remonstrances have been heretofore set at naught, they will still look with confidence to the returning justice of this Government.

I fulfil my duty, sir, on this occasion, with a cherished reliance on that justice—with a deep and abiding conviction of the patriotism and forbearance of that People by whom it is demanded—with a humble, but unwavering trust in the mercy of Heaven.

On motion by Mr. Berrien, the letter and protest were then ordered to be printed, for the use of the Senate.

EDUCATION.

The art of educating or training human beings, as it is the most important so it should be the most diligently cultivated—the most liberally rewarded, and the most highly prized pursuit in society. Dr. Brown, in his noble Treatise on the Mind, thus describes this art and the qualifications it should imply. How few are there among those who either as parents or professional instructors, have charge of the youthful mind that come up to the model here sketched:

There is another art, however, to which knowledge of the intellectual and moral nature of man is still more important—that noble art which has the charge of training the ignorance and imbecility of infancy into all the virtue, and wisdom, and power, of maturer manhood;—of forming of a creature, the frailest and feeblest, perhaps, which Heaven has made, the intelligent and fearless sovereign of the whole animated creation—the interpreter and adorer, and almost representative of the Divinity. The art which performs a transformation so wondrous, cannot but be admirable in itself; and it is from observation of the laws of mind, that all which is most admirable in it is derived. These laws we must follow indeed; since they exist, not by our contrivance, but by the contrivance of that nobler wisdom, from which the very existence of mind has flowed; yet if we know them well, we can *lead* them, in a great measure, even while we *follow* them. And while the helpless subject of this great moral art is every moment requiring our aid, with an understanding that may rise from truth to truth, to the sublimest discoveries, or may remain sunk forever in ignorance; and with susceptibilities of vice that may be repressed and of virtue that may be cherished; can we know too well the means of checking what is evil, and of fostering what is good? It is too late to lie by, in indolent indulgence of affection till vice be already formed in the little being whom we love, and to labour then to remove it, and to substitute the virtue that is opposite to it. Vice already formed, is almost beyond our power. It is only in the state of latent propensity, that we can with much reason expect to overcome it, by the moral motives which we are capable of presenting; and to distinguish this propensity before it has expanded itself, and even before it is known to the very mind in which it exists—to tame those passions which are never to rage, and to prepare at a distance, the virtues of other years, implies a knowledge of the mental constitution, which can be acquired only by a diligent study of the nature and progress, and successive transformations of feeling.

It is easy to know that praise or censure, reward or punishment, may increase or lessen the tendency to the repetition of any particular action; and this, together with the means of elementary instruction, is all which is commonly termed education. But the true science of education is something far more than this. It implies a skilful observation of the past, and that long foresight of the future, which experience and judgment united, afford. It is the art of seeing not the immediate *effect* only, but the *series of effects* which may follow any particular thought or feeling, in the infinite variety of possible combinations—the art often of drawing virtue from apparent evil, and of averting evil that may arise from apparent good. It is, in short, the philosophy of the human mind applied practically to the human mind; enriching it, indeed, with all that is useful or ornamental in knowledge, but, at the same time giving its chief regard to objects of yet greater moment—averting evil, which all the sciences together could not compensate, or producing good, compared with which the sciences together are as nothing.

Life of an Editor.—There is a species of correspondents, who, under the pretence of giving advice, are the most abominable, saucy, and impudent fellows in the world, and who modestly give their crude suggestions as infallible axioms, which if you do not obey, you must lose their *invaluable friendship* and support. Thus, one will tell you, 'your paper is insupportably dull, and he can't read it unless it contains an account of all the prize fights and other occurrences in the sporting world;" another declares that "if you pollute your columns with such trash, he will cease to take your journal." One correspondent thinks your paper of too literary a cast, and wishes you to give a little more variety, and now and then to pop in a few remarkable and horrid accidents—or a bloody murder: "those are the things," says he, "to make it sell." A second says, that you "fill your paper with a collection of stories only fit for old women—and begs to have a luminous critique on the various works of taste and imagination as they appear." Mr. Dismal says, the paper is "too dull;" whilst Miss Prude thinks, "it has not a sufficiently serious turn." Miss Languish begs for "a little more poetry," and hopes, "you will let it be all about love;" whilst Farmer Giles writes to you "to leave out all that stuff of poetics, and put in more about the price of corn, and such." A sentimental young lady, who signs herself Flirtilla, "begs that you will put in all the pretty love stories you can pick up;" whilst the maiden aunt says "you ought not to suffer the word love to appear in print." Horace Gadabout wishes you "to be particular in giving spirited and copious notices of the drama;" whilst Mr. Cantwell desires that "his paper may be discontinued, unless you omit all mention of such heinous and abominable proceedings." Thus every man wishes his own particular taste to be gratified, without any regard to his neighbor's; and the only way in which an editor can act is to disregard all such partial solicitation, and to keep on the even tenor of his way, without paying any respect to the confined views of his correspondents.

Music of the Giants.—The Boston Patriot, after mentioning the departure of the "Grand father of all fiddles" for the South, speaks of a Jewsharp, ten inches in length, as a curiosity. It is a mere abortion to that which was the munificent mark of fraternal regard presented by a society of Maine to one established in this town, and now slumbering in the Antiquarian Hall, which measures two feet in length, and weighs more than 100 lbs. requiring the arm of Gog or Magog to heave its mass.

Worcester Egis.

Fools are the daily work
Of Nature, her vocation. If she form
A man, she loses by it, 'tis too expensive;
'Twould make ten fools.

FOREIGN.

FROM TURKEY.

New York, January 15.

Great Battle at Chumla.—In the subjoined slip from our correspondents of the Boston Commercial Gazette, the reader will find a rumor that a great battle was fought at Chumla on Oct. 19, in which *Thirty Thousand Turks* were killed. This may or may not be true; if true, we should like to know the loss of the Russians. Considering the situation of the parties, and the advantages of the Turks in their operations of defence, we may safely calculate that for every slaughtered Ottoman, a Russian has been laid low. The only thing authentic in the accounts brought by the Ceres, seems to be the letter from Malta. By this it will be seen that the undaunted Sultan, shaken but not overthrown, is still resolute in his purposes, and unimpaired in his high energies. We wait with anxiety, for authentic intelligence from the seat of war.

Latest from Smyrna.—The brig Ceres, Capt. Soule, arrived at this port yesterday from Smyrna, 1st Nov. and Malta 25th.—Capt. S. reports that a severe battle was fought about the 19th October at Shumla, in which the Turks were defeated, with the loss of about *thirty thousand men*. The U. S. sloop of war Fairfield, bound to Sicily, was off Malta 22d November. The brig Suffolk, Miltimore, from New York with provisions for the Greeks, sailed from Malta 15th October for the Archipelago. We have been politely furnished with a file of Smyrna papers to the 1st November, which contain nothing later from the seat of war than had been previously received by the way of France and England. We have also seen letters from Malta to the 25th Nov. which make no mention of the report brought by Capt. Soule; and it is therefore possible that Capt. Soule's informant may have confounded the affairs at *Varna* and *Chumla*. The latest Smyrna paper is principally occupied with details of operations before the former place.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated 25th Nov.

You will have learnt via Europe, the defeat of the Vizar and the fall of Varna. This is a heavy blow to the Turks, who will now be obliged to defend the passage of the Balkan. But we do not know if the Russians intend to perform a winter campaign or rest till the spring at Varna. The Sultan has ordered out all the Priests and Lawyers, and ordered them to prepare the war-turban—they are a powerful body, and are said to amount to 30,000 in the capital; the Sultan tells them the moment has arrived when their religion is invaded, and that they must go out sword in hand, to defend it, or he shall treat them as he did the Janissaries. The Capital is tranquil, and the Turks rather low spirited, owing to their late defeats. The Government of Greece is daily improving, and we never hear of piracies or any other disorders. The Ambassadors are still at Poros, but are going down to Naples to pass the winter.

To our Correspondents of the Boston *Patriot* we are indebted for the following additional information.

From a number of the *Courriere de Smyrna*, the following items of intelligence are translated:

Constantinople, Oct. 22.

The Sublime Porte has not officially published the details of the fall of Varna. There is a rumor that its fall was occasioned by the treachery of Jussuf Pacha, bribed by the Russians. This report is without foundation. The garrison of Varna yielded only to superior force. Had it not been for the false movements of the grand Vizier, and the consequent destruction of his army which left the garrison unsupported, Varna would have yet held out. Public opinion is loud against the Grand Vizier and a *Capidgi-Bachi* has been sent to Adrianople!—the object of this mission is not known.

The Russians have purchased Varna at an immense loss, and in despite of all the losses that the Turks have experienced, the Russian bulletins, as well as the prisoners in Constantinople, many of whom are officers of distinction, shew that the campaign has cost the Emperor great sacrifices.

Great activity prevails in the Turkish ministry. Firmans have been given to four loaded Austrian vessels, to pass into the Black Sea, and it was expected that, shortly after, the entrance into this Sea would be granted to all vessels that might wish it.

The most complete order continued to prevail at Constantinople.

Zante, Oct. 18.

The garrison of the castle which defends the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto will not listen to terms of capitulation. It has determined on a vigorous defence, and the French forces are making preparations for a siege, after the evacuation of the peninsula is completed. The war has thus began and Heaven knows where it will end. It is said that Admiral Rigney has done all in his power to prevent the commencement of hostilities, but now the roar of cannon must be heard, rather than the quiet voice of negotiation.

New York, Jan. 15.

The Montano, packet ship from Havre, whence she sailed on the 17th, brings us Paris papers to the 16th of November. The lateness of the hour makes it impossible to give any translations. There is no confirmation, however, of the alleged battle before Choumla, of which a rumour yesterday reached here from Smyrna. The Gazette de France, of the 15th of November, says, no recent intelligence has reached here from the theatre of war. It is expected at Vienna that no Russian bulletin will be published before the capture of Silistria, after which it is expected Count Witgenstein will take a strong position before Choumla and wait a more favorable season. They write from Bucharest, that for two days a constant cannonade from and in the direction of Silistria has been heard. The Russians were conjectured to be making an assault. The garrison is estimated at 24,000 Turks; the Russians at least at 30,000.

The Charles Carroll, from Havre, sailed the 17th November. The Charlemagne from Havre—day of sailing 1st Dec., and the Columbia, from London—day of sailing 5th Dec.—are now coming up. To-morrow we shall have news enough.

From Eaton's Life of Gen. Jackson.

"In the person of General Jackson is perceived nothing of the robust or elegant. He is six feet and an inch high, remarkably straight and square, and weighs not more than a hundred and forty-five pounds. His conformation appears to disqualify him for hardships; yet, accustomed to it from early life, few are capable of enduring fatigue to the same extent, or with less injury.—His dark blue eyes, with brows arched and slightly projecting, possess a marked expression; but when, from any cause, excited, they sparkle with peculiar lustre and penetration. In his manners he is pleasing—in his address commanding; while his countenance, marked with firmness and decision, beams with a strength and intelligence that strikes at first sight. In his deportment, there is nothing repulsive. Easy, affable, and familiar, he is open and accessible to all. Influenced by the belief, that merit should constitute the only difference in men, his attention is equally bestowed on honest poverty, as on titled consequence. No man, however inconsiderable his standing, ever approached him on business, that he did not listen to his story, and afford him all the information in his power. His moral character is without reproach, and by those who know him most intimately, he is most esteemed. With him benevolence is a prominent virtue. He was never known to pass distress without seeking to assist and relieve it."

New York Canals.—By an official statement, dated 29th Dec. which appears in the Albany Daily Advertiser—we find that during the year 1828, there were conveyed on the canals to the city of Albany, 36,802,944 ft. boards, plank, and scantling.

18,161 M. shingles,
50,592 feet timber,
22,615 cords of wood for fuel.

Besides various articles upon which toll is charged per ton, amounting in the aggregate to ninety-three thousand one hundred tons, consisting in part of the following articles:

286,432	bushels	wheat,
165,848	do	barley,
41,648	do	corn, rye and beans,
9,651	do	peas and beans,
270,836	brls	flour,
40,258	do	beef and pork,
33,764	do	whiskey,
17,355	do	lime and cement,
13,427	do	ashes,
22,786	bushels	coarse salt,
4,256	hhds	whiskey,
9,648	boxes	glass,

It is further stated, that the quantity of *merchandize* and household furniture transported on the canals from the city of Albany, was thirty two thousand five hundred and six tons. The number of boats that arrived at and departed from Albany, during the year 1828, was *fourteen thousand four hundred and seventy eight.*

Broken Banks.—The Philadelphia Gazette publishes a list of one hundred and fifty Broken Banks, in the different States, amongst which we observe that it enumerates two in this State—the Banks of Hamburg and Cheraw. With the exception of those, which were small and very short lived, we believe that the Banks of South Carolina will well bear a comparison with those of any other State in regard to solvency, prudent managemet, and public confidence. Broken Banks are by no means of such common occurrence here, as they would appear to be in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, which three States alone have furnished no less than forty-three of the black catalogue alluded to above.

Charleston Mercury.

How to learn to read.—By an article in the *Courier Francois*, of Oct. 28th, a translation of which has been published in the Baltimore Gazette, it appears that M. Delafore, a lawyer of Agen, in France, has discovered a mode of teaching children, of ordinary intelligence, the art of reading, in from nine to forty hours. His discovery is said to be the result of an accurate examination of the laws regulating articulation, language, and the conventional signs of sounds. It is also said that his experiments on a hundred children have been uniformly successful, in the average space of 25 hours; that he has been congratulated by academies on his wonderful discovery; and that great savans, to whom he has communicated his secret, look upon him as having done, for the propagation of reading, what Dr. Faustus did for that of books. Like him, too, Mr. Delafore has experienced persecution: for his system has been pronounced *diabolical*, by the low clergy of Ardeche, who have excommunicated its author and its propagators.

Surviving Officers.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, has furnished that print with a list of all the *Field Officers* of the Revolutionary Army who have applied for and received their pay under the act of the last session of Congress. There appears to be now only 26 of them living: of that number, there are but 5 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, and 18 Majors.

A thief lately stole half a hog from the Market House in New Haven, Con. The New Haveners say he was an Adams man, as the Jacksonians always go the *whole* hog.

Camden Journal.

CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 13.

Sales at Auction.—A bill has been reported, from the Committee of Ways and Means, the object of which is to impose such restrictions upon sales at Auction as will prevent their alleged effect of eluding the Revenue Laws. This is not exactly what has been asked from Congress by the petitions on this subject. But it is something gained if it become a law, in favour of the fair dealer; and, as far as we understand the subject, comes in a shape to recommend it to the favor of Congress. Being the unanimous result of the deliberations of the financial Committee, there is good ground to suppose that it may receive the assent of Congress. It is pretty certain, as things stand, that no legislation, beyond the extent proposed by the Committee in regard to the restrictions of Auctions, will take place at the present Session.

January 14.—In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Johnson of New York, presented an amendment, which he proposes to move to the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for regulating Sales at Auction, when it comes up for consideration. This amendment proposes two and a half per cent. duty on package sales, and five per cent. duty on piece sales.

In the last number of the National Intelligencer it was stated that the Report on the Auction Question, and the accompanying bill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, were in conformity with the unanimous opinion of the whole Committee. This inference from the report of the Committee is, we are informed, in part, erroneous. On the details of the bill, and especially the first section, requiring the production of invoices, we now understand, the views of the several members differed widely.—*Nat. Int.*

In the Senate yesterday, several petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Silsbee, from Boston, praying that a law may be passed, allowing a drawback on the exportation of rum manufactured from foreign molasses, and on cordage manufactured from foreign hemp; and one from Charleston, by Mr. Hayne, remonstrating against the transportation and distribution of the mail on the Sabbath. The Senate was principally occupied in the discussion of the bill introduced by Mr. Dickerson, to provide for the distribution of a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States. In this discussion, Messrs. Dickerson, Smith, of Md. Hayne and Benton, took part. Mr. Hayne moved to amend the bill, by striking out the second section; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

Various resolutions were submitted, and bills introduced relating to private subjects, in the House on yesterday. Mr. Smith (of Virginia,) in reference to the resolutions submitted by him on the amendment of the Constitution, said, that it was his intention to move the consideration of the first resolution only. It was subsequently resolved by the House on a division, by a majority of 91 to 58, to lay the resolution upon the table.

January 15.—In the Senate, yesterday, the day was consumed principally in the discussion of the bill to distribute a portion of of the revenue of U. S. among the several States; the question being on the motion of Mr. Hayne, to strike out the second section of the bill. Mr. Dickerson supported the bill, but was willing that the second section, for which he professed no great partiality, should be stricken out. Mr. Hayne was opposed to the bill, but spoke chiefly in opposition to the second section, the effect of which was to violate the sinking fund, which ought not to be diverted from the objects for which it was created. Mr. Benton took the same ground: when Mr. Berrien, who was opposed to the bill in all its bearings, moved its indefinite postponement. Messrs. McLane, Webster, Johnston of Lou. and Foot, also took part in the debate, in opposition principally to the second section, when Mr. Branch, in order that he might have an opportunity of expressing his views on the subject, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the nett amount of postage accruing at each post office in the United States, for one year ending 31st March, 1828, and shewing the nett amount in each State and Territory; which letter and statement were laid on the table, and two thousand extra copies thereof ordered to be printed.

The following is a recapitulation of the statement referred to, showing the nett amount of postage which accrued in each State and Territory:

New York,	- -	252,875 99
Maine,	- -	26,997 64
New Hampshire,	-	14,582 76
Vermont,	- -	14,672 05
Massachusetts,	-	101,855 58
Rhode Island,	-	14,979 82
Connecticut,	- -	32,846 45
New Jersey,	- -	17,511 65
Pennsylvania,	- -	137,729 89
Delaware,	- -	4,922 09
Maryland,	- -	61,022 71
Ohio,	- -	36,473 55
District of Columbia,	-	11,681 50
Virginia,	- -	73,406 74
North Carolina,	-	28,229 77
South Carolina,	-	45,148 09
Georgia,	- -	44,065 91
Kentucky,	- -	26,792 95
Tennessee,	- -	21,945 53
Alabama,	- -	18,106 11
Mississippi,	- -	10,461 25
Louisiana,	- -	28,893 60
Indiana,	- -	7,905 00
Illinois,	- -	3,099 94
Missouri,	- -	8,551 52
Michigan Territory,	-	2,385 16
Arkansas Territory,	-	1,195 46
Florida Territory,	-	3,802 78
Canada and Kingston Mails,		6,122 85
Grand Total,		$1,058,204 34

Senate of the United States.—John M. Clayton was chosen on the 9th inst. a Senator in Congress from the State of Delaware for 6 years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Clayton is a friend of the Administration—and is returned in the place of Mr. Ridgely, the member whose time expires, and who is a Jacksonian.

Washington, Jan. 13.

The Supreme Court.—Yesterday was the day, established by law for the annual meeting of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judges Washington and Story only attended, and adjourned the Court over to this day. It is supposed by some that Judge Marshall, whose punctuality is proverbial, may be on board the Long Branch Steam Boat, which has not been heard of since she left here with the Mail on Saturday. Judge Duval will doubtless attend today, and a quorum for business will probably be present.

There is one vacancy on the bench, it will be recollected, occasioned by the lamented death of Judge Trimble. It is said that a successor has been nominated to the Senate by the President of the United States, but that the nomination is not yet confirmed.

Washington, Jan. 17.

Supreme Court.—The Chief Justice took his seat on the bench on Tuesday. So that the Judges present are Chief Justice Marshall, and associate Judges Washington and Story. No other Judge having since attended, the Court has not yet been able to go to business. It is hoped that a quorum will yet appear; for the loss of a whole term of the Court would be a great public misfortune. To avert it, if possible, it is proposed to pass a law extending the term (of ten days) during which less than a majority of the Court may adjourn Court from day to day.

Judge Duval, we hear, is detained at home by indisposition; and Judge Thompson also is said to be indisposed. Judge Johnson has not been heard from; and the seventh seat is yet vacant.—*Nat. Int.*

A correspondent of the Nashville *Banner*, whom the editor calls very respectable, recommends for the new Cabinet the following distinguished gentlemen:

William H. Crawford, of Georgia, for Secretary of State.

Langdon Cheves, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, Secretary of War.

The three first named gentlemen would constitute as popular a Cabinet as any the President elect could appoint.

The editor of the *Banner*, in allusion to Mr. Crawford remarks,—"he has, as we are informed, unequivocally stated in a letter to a gentleman in this vicinity, that he neither expects nor wishes to receive any appointment from the President of the U. States, and we presume he would not accept any, if it should be tendered to him."

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle says, "Mr. Tazewell having been named, by one set of the friends of Gen. Jackson, for the Department of State, so by another Mr. Gallatin is spoken of in very favorable terms. Without intending to say that Mr. Gallatin is even dreamed of by the General, I do not know any one more capable. He enjoys good health, and still exercises a most perfect mind."

With all our veneration for the principles and services of Mr. Gallatin, we should say, he is too far advanced in the vale of years, to fill the office.

The Savannah Mercury states, that within the last ten or fifteen years, the sum of $321,500 has been expended, and uselessly expended, by the State of Georgia, in internal improvements. Within a less period than that, the still greater sum of at least $1,600,000 has been expended by South Carolina upon undertakings of a similar description, and, unfortunately, with a similar result. In both cases, however, the motives of the Legislature were praiseworthy and patriotic, and if they did not command, they at least deserved, success.

Charleston Mercury.

Anti-Tariff Bagging.—On Board the ship Othello, from Charleston, one of the bales of Cotton has a wrapper of what is termed "Anti-Tariff Bagging," which we understand is manufactured from White Oak Splits. We are told also that it was accompanied with a letter of advice written on a *shingle!*—*N. Y. Paper.*

Niagara Falls—a crash.—The Lockport Journal of the 1st instant says, that, on the Sunday evening previously, a surface of the rock, supposed to be the size of half an acre, forming the bed of the river, broke loose, and was precipitated into the immense chasm below. The informant of the Journal describes the part fallen as having been within the *Horse Shoe*, at that point representing the *Toe Cork*. The crash was heard for several miles around, and the effects in the immediate vicinity resembled the shock of an earthquake.

Great Fire.—The cotton factory, No. 2, Lowell, Mass. has, as we learn by the steamboat, been destroyed by fire; and the loss is estimated at $120,000.—*N. Y. American.*

The last few weeks have been productive of more extensive fires in factories than we ever noticed in the same period of time. To those already noticed is to be added the following:

"We learn from the Norwich Courier, that the Silk Factory in Lisbon, Conn. owned and occupied by Messrs. E. P. and J. Bottum took fire on the night of the 1st instant, and was entirely consumed. We learn that a small part only was insured, and that the loss to the owners will greatly retard if not entirely break up their labors in this new and interesting branch of manufactures. This, it is believed, was the only silk manufactory in Connecticut, if not the only one in New England."

Most Melancholy.—With sensations of mingled sorrow do we perform the task of morning, of announcing the death of *Henry G. Nixon.* He fell in a duel at o'clock P. M. on Thursday last, with Major Thomas Hopkins of this District. The contest was near Augusta, Georgia. Nixon the first fire received the ball of his antagonist in the right breast, and fell instantaneously dead; his own pistol going off harmlessly while in the struggle of death. We have moment conversed with Major M'Wh who with John L. Wilson, Esq. acted as Nixon's friend upon the ground. He st the conduct of both parties to have been perfectly fair, and in strict accordance with laws of *honor* in such cases. Nixon himself went upon the ground and sustained himself in the contest, in the firmest manner. The corpse of poor Nixon arrived at Welsh's Hotel in this town at 7 o'clock this morning.

We have no time to give more particulars of this heartrending affair; nor can we at this moment trust our feelings to do so: for Nixon was our friend, and had he been otherwise the present is a scene calculated to paralize the pen, as it almost freezes up the source of the heart. We say nothing of the ground of this fatal controversy—both parties stood upon the same ground in our feelings in relation to it—but we feel—deeply feel the event, and so does every citizen of the town. In the very morning of life, and while his friends and his native State were anticipating the ripening honors which a vigorous and cultivated intellect had just budded forth, Henry Nixon is a cold and lifeless corpse!

P. S.—We have this moment seen a letter from Gov. Wilson to the father of the deceased—and subjoin the following paragraph.

"There was an incident in the occurrence of the contest I cannot fail to record.—After your son received the most deadly and severe wound, he fired his pistol, and keeping erect, grasped his opponent and died in the attitude of manly resistance and determined purpose of character. In life and death, he was noble, brave and magnanimous. I shall at a more leisure moment publish such a notice of our friend, as his high claims to distinction demand, and my own feelings would dictate."

From the Newbern Spectator.

Gov. Caswell.—We commence this week the publication of a series of Biographical Sketches of some of those men, with whose names are associated, the principal events that occurred during our Revolutionary struggle, in this State. The incidents are taken from Mr. Rogers in his Biographical Dictionary, and as it is a work seldom seen among us, we have availed ourselves of the use of a copy which was tendered us by a highly respected and much valued friend. Gov. Caswell left behind him, one son and two daughters—one of whom, is the amiable and much loved widow of the late Secretary Wh and resides at present in the city of Raleigh. We have been told by a distinguished citizen of our town, who visited the venerable John Adams a few months previous to his decease, that in the course of their conversation, he inquired very particularly and affectionately respecting Gov. Caswell, and emphatically remarked, "Ah! Sir, he was the supporting stay of the Revolutionary cause in North Carolina. He was the lion of the South."

CASWELL, RICHARD, Governor of North Carolina, received an education suitable for the bar, was uniformly distinguished as a friend to the rights of mankind. He possessed a sensibility, which compelled him to relieve the distress which he witnessed. Whenever oppressed indigence called for professional assistance, he afforded it without the hope of any other reward, than the consciousness of having exerted himself to promote the happiness of a fellow man.

Warmly attached to the liberties of his country, he was appointed a member of the first congress, in 1774, and he early took arms in resistance to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. He was at the head of a regiment in 1776, when it became necessary to oppose a body of loyalists composed of a number of the ignorant and disorderly inhabitants of the frontiers, styling themselves regulators, and of emigrants from the highlands of Scotland. This party of about fifteen hundred men was collected in the middle of February, under General M'Donald. He was pursued by General Moore, and on the 27th he found himself under the necessity of engaging Colonel Caswell who was entrenched with about a thousand militia men and militia, directly in his front, at a place called Moore's creek-bridge. This was about sixteen miles distant from Wilmington, where M'Donald hoped to join General Clinton. But he was defeated and taken prisoner by Caswell, with the loss of seventy killed and wounded, and fifteen hundred excellent rifles. The victory was of eminent service to the American cause in North Carolina.

Mr. Caswell was president of the convention, which formed the constitution of North Carolina, in December, 1776, under which constitution, he was governor from April, 1777, to the year 1780, and from 1785 to 1787. At the time of his death he was president of the senate, and for a number of years he held the commission of major general. He died at Fayetteville, November 30, 1789.

In his character the public and domestic virtues were united. Ever honoured with some mark of the approbation of his fellow citizens, he watched with unremitted attention over the welfare of the community, and anxiously endeavoured also to promote the felicity of its members in their separate interests. While the complacency of his disposition and his equal temper peculiarly endeared him to his friends, they commanded respect even from his enemies.

The Elizabeth City Star notices the arrival at that port through the Dismal Swamp Canal, of "a steam boat built of sheet iron, 16 feet wide and 50 feet long, intended to run between Newbern and Beaufort, through the Clubfoot and Harlow's creek canals. She left Elizabeth city for Newbern on Saturday last.

This boat was built for the Susquehanna trade, as an experiment, we believe, but not being found to answer that purpose, was sold for the one to which she is now destined. She was intended to take her round by sea, but North Carolina, but her commander being informed that the Dismal Swamp Canal was navigable for vessels of her draft, [illegible] took her through that route.—*Norfolk Herald.*

There is no less than 2,533 varieties of the Rose, of which 18 belong to the Moss Rose, 20 to the Dog Rose, and 1215 to the Province Rose.

GEOLOGY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Extracts from the Report of Professor Mitchell, to the Board of Agriculture, Jan. 1829.

"The Iron Ores of Ashe county are near the northern boundary of the county, on the waters of Little River, and those of the North Fork of New River, and whether we regard the ease with which they are wrought, or the excellence of the iron manufactured from them, are probably not surpassed by those of any other country.

The value of the iron ores of N. Carolina depends upon the nature of the rock in which they occur, not less than upon the ore itself. Almost all those that are wrought, belong to the kind called shot ore—that is, they consist of small crystals of iron ore, (generally magnetic) disseminated through a rock not differing, except in the circumstance of its containing this imbedded substance, from the common rocks of the country. The rock therefore goes either partly (the rest having been removed by pounding and washing) or wholly into the forge or furnace, along with the proper ore, and when there, serves to stamp a peculiar character upon the metal produced. It enters into intimate union either with the lime introduced as a flux (as in the furnace) or with a portion of the undecomposed oxide of iron, which appears in this case to perform the office of a flux, (as in the forge,) is converted into cinder, and flows off.

The characters of the ores on the North Fork of New River are all favorable to the easy production of good iron. The ore itself appears to be a pure oxide—the rock in which it lies imbedded is gneiss, without any injurious ingredient—there is plenty of wood and water power. There are at present but two forges in operation in this part of the county; Col. Ballew's, and that belonging to Maj. Findley and Col. Waugh. But it will be the fault of the persons to whom the ore beds belong, and of the workmen, if this district does not become the seat of a manufacture of iron, not surpassed for being converted into steel, or indeed for any other purpose, by any in the world. Why should not the people of the midland counties be supplied with this important article, directly by their fellow citizens at the west? It is sometimes carried to Fayetteville and sold, and then retransported to the interior.

Besides the magnetic oxide that is wrought, Ashe furnishes some other species of iron ore, especially the specular oxide, which is pretty common in the midland counties, and no where more abundant, as I believe, than in Chatham, where, though not in quantity sufficient to be manufactured into iron, very fine specimens may be had on the plantation of William H. Hardin, Esq., near Pittsborough. In Ashe, differing so much from the more common of iron ore in lustre and other characters, it was supposed to contain lead, antimony, or some other uncommon and valuable metal. It is a good ore of iron, but here as well as elsewhere, in the state where it occurs, the quantity is small."

"Ashe appears to be rich in mineral species—that is, in those crystalline forms and rare combinations of the chemical elements which mere mineralogists are so eager to collect into their cabinets, but its wealth in this particular will not be ascertained till some person resident in the county, shall embark in the business of exploring it, and continue in it for some years. The neighborhood of Joshua Coxe, near the mouth of Cranberry creek, would probably afford him a richer harvest than any other. On Coxe's own land, are splendid specimens of Staurolite on the bank of the river. On Canada Richardson's land, the garnet is large, perfect and beautiful. On James Mulkey's, limpid quartz is obtained in large pieces, and Capt. Smith gave me a large and very perfect crystal of Red Oxide of Titanium, picked up, as he told me on James Dickson's land. Besides these, there are other interesting minerals.

Ashe presents more peculiarities than any other county in the state. It differs widely from the country below the mountains, exhibiting a number of objects that are calculated to interest an inhabitant of the lower and midland counties—who, if he has the capacity of receiving pleasure from an union of the grand and beautiful features of natural scenery, will not regret a few days spent (especially in that season of the year when the chesnut, linn and laurel are in bloom) amongst the mountains and vallies of Ashe, with a plain but kind and obliging people.*

It is not merely in having a more uneven surface that this county differs from those below the ridge, but is so much elevated above the rest of the state, (Buncombe and Haywood excepted, and it appears to be higher than either of those counties) as to have a different climate and vegetation, and different modes of culture. It is a body of high table land, having its upper surface studded with mountains.—The seasons are four or five weeks later than in the central parts of the state—the winters intensely cold, and the summers barely warm enough to bring Indian corn to perfection. The grasses flourish wonderfully here. In many places it is only necessary to clear away the timber and scatter a little Timothy seed over the soil, and it is presently and permanently converted into a luxuriant meadow. With the aid of the gypsum of Virginia, fine fields of clover are easily created—the perfection which the Irish potatoe attains amongst the mountains is well known.

The county appears to have been intended by nature for a grazing country, for the pasturage of cattle and sheep; and though a good many cattle are driven from it every year, much of its surface is still in a state of nature, and with extensive forests overshadowing the soil and preventing the vigorous growth of those plants upon which they are fond of feeding, it is evident that the quantity of stock it can support under the present circumstances is incomparably less than what it will maintain when the forests shall have been levelled and the hills and mountains have been converted into artificial pastures. Some judicious farmers are beginning to turn their attention more particularly to this object—a course which would be inexpedient if they were on the other side of the ridge, but is wise and proper here. The effect of such measures must be to make room for a denser population, and prepare the way for the introduction of schools and other improvements, so that there can be no doubt that Ashe, become an old county, will be much more wealthy and respectable, and hold a higher rank amongst her sister counties than when the settlements were but recently made. No other county seems to possess in so high a degree, the means of ameliorating its condition through a succession of years. To this end, it would contribute greatly that the hunter habits should be more effectually laid aside. As the settlements advanced westward from the coast, the hunters kept retiring till they reached the Alleghanies, where they made a stand and permitted the tide of emigration to flow past them into Tennessee, and now that the game is almost gone, they do not willingly turn themselves to the cultivation of the soil of a broken but fertile county. Patient, persevering industry, is too much confined to females, whose habits in this respect are worthy of much praise.

*The people of North Carolina are by no means aware of the number of wild and beautiful views that are within their reach along the great range of the Alleganies, without ever crossing the state line. Some of those that present themselves on the road from Rutherfordton to Asheville, by the way of the Hickory-nut Gap, are magnificent, the road itself is execrable, after all the labour that has been bestowed upon it. From Asheville to Franklin, in Haywood County, the road winds for 70 miles through romantic vallies, and at the end of his journey, the traveller will be as handsomely entertained at Mr. Siler's on the banks of the Tennessee, as he could be in Raleigh. If he has a curiosity to examine the modes of savage life, an easy day's ride will bring him to the Indian settlement on the Hiwassee.

Philadelphia Patience.—It is mentioned as an illustration of the good nature and forbearance of the Philadelphians, that, at one of the theatres, "a child squalled the whole evening and nobody lost patience."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 22, 1829.

The News, so long and anxiously expected from Europe, was received this morning. It is not of so interesting a character as was expected. It will be seen that the Russian successes are uninterrupted; and, as was to be expected, France is joining in the war against the Turks, her forces having captured the Castle of the Morea.

By letters from New York, to merchants in this town, with which we have been politely favored, we learn that Fayetteville Wheat was worth $1 70, and though the market was unsettled, it was expected that there would be a gradual rise in Wheat and Flour. N. C. Cotton was 9¼ to 10¼ cents at New York, and a slight decline expected, in consequence of the unfavorable accounts from Europe.

In England, in consequence of the high prices, the duty on wheat was (for the time) only 1 shilling per quarter of 8 bushels; and on flour 7½ pence per bbl. Flour was 49 to 52s. per bbl. equal to $11 a $11 50. The heavy stock that would come into market in consequence, would soon reduce prices.

The Theatre.—It is but justice to the company of Comedians now playing here, to say, that they have given very general satisfaction to their audiences, which, though not very full as yet, have been very respectable, and becoming more numerous each night of performance. The comic powers of Mr. Shadgett, and the excellent acting of Mrs. Hatch and Mrs. Keyser, are particularly worthy of commendation; and will no doubt be exhibited to great advantage to-morrow evening in the popular Comedy of Paul Pry.

The Theatre is very neatly and comfortably fitted up.

The Board for Internal Improvements will meet at this place on the 5th of next month.

Mint Establishment.—By the Annual Report lately made to Congress of the operations of this establishment, it appears that the coinage during the year 1828, amounts to 1,741,381 24, consisting of 6,196,583 pieces of coin, viz.

Of Gold,	28,029	pieces, making	$140,145 00
Of Silver,	3,302,200,	" "	1,575,600 00
Of Copper,	2,866,624	" "	25,636 24
	6,196,853		$1,741,381 24

Of the amount of Gold coined within the past year, about 46,000 dollars were received from North Carolina, being more than two fold the value of the receipts from that quarter in any previous year. The proportion received from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, may be stated at 60,000 dolls., and that from Africa at 13,000 dollars; leaving about 21,000 dollars, derived from sources not ascertained.

Mr. *Jefferson's Library* is advertised for sale at Washington some time this month.—Such of these books as were not already in the Library of the University of Virginia, were bequeathed to that Institution; and the remainder to two grandsons in law, but the advertisement states, "that the condition of the estate requires that this bequest be diverted to the payment of his debts.

Sunday Schools.—It is gratifying to find that the Governors of our State are lending the influence of their example to the cause of good morals. Our late Governor, the successor of the venerable Macon in the United States' Senate, would not permit card parties in the palace. Our present Governor, to an invitation to visit the Sabbath School in the Presbyterian Church, (which is chiefly composed of children of Baptist and Presbyterian parents) and to lend his aid in the duties of the school, as far as he could do so, consistently with his duties of Chief Magistrate of the State, has given the following answer: which, by his kind permission, is made public:—

Raleigh, December 27, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the date of yesterday is received.

The office which I now hold under the State, and which was conferred under circumstances peculiarly flattering, places me in a conspicuous light before my fellow citizens, and consequently involves me in deep responsibility. This responsibility will not permit me to neglet the ordinary religious duties of a citizen, and will compel me to aid in any religious or charitable design, for the advancement of the christian religion.

The establishment of Sunday Schools in our country, I have long looked upon as one of the most peaceful and powerful instruments, which can be wielded by the pious of every denomination, for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom here; and though I may not have it in my power at all times, to contribute in person to its support among any particular portion of God's people, it will afford me much pleasure to behold it in a flourishing condition, and to add my mite to its furtherance.

I accept with much pleasure your invitation to visit the School in the Presbyterian Church, and will do so, so often as I can consistently with what I may consider my duty, and my obligations as Governor of North Carolina, to other denominations of Christians.

With great personal respect, your obedient serv't,

JNO. OWEN.

Rev. TH. P. HUNT.

While at Raleigh we examined with much attention the "Cotton Spinster," exhibited by the Messrs. Andersons, who have commenced the making of those machines at that place. They appear to us to be highly valuable to those who manufacture domestic clothing for their families. The machine has six spindles, and requires the labour of only one person. It appears to be durable, and not difficult to keep in order. But as it is costly, and might be injured by carelessness, it should be kept under the eye of some careful person. One, if kept in steady use, would probably spin for 200 persons or more. The price asked for one is $125.

It was invented and patended by a Mr. Bryant of Tennessee. It gins, cards, and spins the cotton, and the whole operation is carried on by turning a crank, which any girl or boy of 16 can do without fatigue.

Newbern Spectator.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

"A Citizen," in your last paper, is much pleased that by an advertisement it appears that there has been "established" a Female Seminary in this place, and the worthy Principal's qualifications are much extolled. Now sir, I think the rudiments of learning are very important, and it has been frequently justly observed that an error of orthography is unpardonable in a person making any pretensions to literature. I should therefore never think of sending a "child or a ward" to a "*Tutress*," so long as there was to be found in town a TUTORESS.

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

[We take the liberty of answering, for "A Citizen," that Walker fully sustains the orthography objected to, as the following extract proves:

"Tutoress, or Tutress. Directress, Instructress, governess. The most general way of pronouncing this word is the former, but the most analogical is certainly the latter; the termination *or* has a masculine import, and therefore ought to be dropped in the feminine, as it is in actress, traitress, suitress, &c."

Johnson, too, though he spells the word Tutoress, gives directress, instructress, as the definition. If directress, instructress, governess, and many similar words, are good orthography, upon what principle is tutress bad?

We will add, that we think injustice was done by "A Citizen," in neglecting to notice the excellent Female School of Miss Bingham, who has been too long engaged in that useful vocation in this town, (and for part of the time, too, as principal *Tutress* in the Academy,) to be thus passed by. Her qualifications are so well known, however, as to need no eulogy of ours.]—*Editor Observer.*

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. John H. Bryan, to a gentleman in Newbern, N. C. dated

Washington, January 6th, 1829.

I have the pleasure to inform you, and through you the merchants of Newbern, that the Committee of Commerce have this morning recommended the additional appropriation, $41,000, for the improvement of the navigation of Ocracock Inlet. A bill will be reported to that effect, and I have but little or no doubt of its passage.

I need not assure you what great gratification I feel at the prospect of this most interesting work being commenced under the auspices of the Government, directed by an able Engineer, and with adequate funds—for now I presume the experiment will not be abandoned till fully and effectually tested—indeed the total estimate is only $55,000, and this additional appropriation will be $41,000, and the residue I think will not be withheld, when required.

From the Boston Statesman.

A few days since we mentioned a fact, that some distinguished federal gentlemen,—Mr. H. G. Otis, and others, had written to John Q. Adams, respecting his charge against the federal party of New England of a design to *destroy the Union*. Mr. Adams has written a long letter in reply, to substantiate his charge. The public curiosity will be much excited on this subject. We long to see the correspondence, and hear that it will soon be published.

Feather Beds.—The want of feathers is altogether artificial, arising from a disregard to the physical and moral well being of infants and children; and he who has the good fortune never to have been accustomed to a feather bed, will never in health need or desire one, nor in sickness, except in cases of great morbid irritation or excessive sensibility, or some disease in which the pressure of a firm or elastic substance might occasion pain. But when a rational regard to the preservation of health shall pervade the community, feather beds will no more be used without necessity or medical advice, than ardent spirits will be swallowed without the same necessity or advice. The physician has frequent occasion to see persons who are heated, sweated and enfeebled by sleeping on feathers, as if from a fit of sickness, enervated, dispirited, relaxed and miserable.—*Medical Intel.*

A few evenings since, in New York, a man had his hat stolen *off his head* in the street! The thief was pursued, taken and committed.

MARRIED,

At New Haven by the Rev. Mr. Crosswell, the Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKES, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, to Mrs. OLIVIA HUNT.

DIED,

At Williamsborough, in this State, on Thursday last, Mrs. SARAH RAVENSCROFT, wife of Rt. Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, Bishop of this Diocese.

An acquaintance of some years with this estimable lady, during her residence in this city, enables us to bear testimony to the piety and virtue of the deceased—of mild and endearing manners, and of a friendly disposition, Mrs. Ravenscroft was esteemed by her neighbours, and beloved in no common degree by her friends and connections. She had no children; but her loss will be irreparable to her kind and indulgent husband.—*Ral. Reg.*

On the 15th inst. at his residence in Georgetown, in the 66th year of his age, Lieut. Col. ISAAC ROBERDEAU, of the Topographical Engineers, and Chief of the Topographical Bureau, in the Department of War.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan. 15, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, from Wilmington, with Boats James and Eliza Neill in tow, to Willkings & Co agents, with a full load of Dry Goods, Groceries, and 3000 bushels Salt, to Jas. Kyle, David Shaw, Williams & Fenn, Chas. T. Haigh, Hortons & Hutton, Samuel Ferguson, S. T. Hawley, David Smith, Willkings & Co.; & others.

DEPARTED, on the 18th, P. I. Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with full load of Flour and Cotton, for S. W. Tillinghast, R. F. Yarbrough, and owner.

Also, on the 20th, Steam Boat Henrietta, with a full load of Flaxseed, Cotton, Flour, &c.

Also, the Steam Boat Company's boat Jackson, with a full load of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, &c.

Also, on the 19th, Horton, Hutton & Co's boat Glasgow, with a full freight of Flour and Cotton.

Also, this morning, Steam Boat Company's boat Eliza Neill, with a full load of Cotton, Flaxseed and Flour.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Jan. 14, Brigs Fox from Hayti, President Manning from New York, Mary from do., Frances Sophia from Norfolk, Pilgrim from St. Thomas, Independence from Providence, Dunlap from St. Bartholomews. Schooners Gov. Parris from New York, Alpha from Martinique, Magnet from Turks Island. Sloop George & Eliza from Charleston.

CLEARED, Ship Highlander for Martinique. Brigs Mary & Susan for St. Croix, Spartan for do., Splendid for do., Albert for Martinique, Rebecca Groves, for do.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 8¾; Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, a 16½. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $6 60 a $7; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 a 90. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, per bag, 2 50 a 2 75. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 37 a 40. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar common 10¼ a 11, prime 11 a 12. Salt, 90 a $1. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25 a 30. Wheat $1 36½.

☞Since our last, there has been a pretty heavy arrival of Salt, which has brought the price down to the above quotation.

U. S. Bank Notes 1½ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

New York Market, Jan. 10.—Considerable purchases in Flour have been made since the 3d inst. mostly of New York. Of Southern and Western there are probably 60,000 barrels of the former, and 25,000 of the latter, in market. The prices now quoted are a slight improvement:—N. York, supf. bbl. $8 12 a 8 25; Troy, 8 25 and 8 37; Western, 8 50 a 8 75; Philadelphia, 8 25 a 8 37; Baltimore, city, 8 12; Balt. Howard st. 8 50; Richmond City Mills, 8 25; Richmond, country, 8 12 a 8 25; Petersburg, Alexandria and Fredericksburg, 8 12 and 8 25; Scratched and Fine, 7 75 a 7 87; Fine Middling, 6¾ a 7; Rye Flour, 4; Corn Meal, 3 12 and 3 25; do. do. hhd. 15 a 15 50.

Wheat, Virginia, bushel, 1 65 a 1 68; North Carolina, 1 63 a 1 70; Rye, 70; Corn, Southern, 48 a 50.

Freights—Large vessels have become scarce, and few in port.

Charleston, Jan. 10.

Flour.—In this article we know of no change in prices—the sales are limited, and stock of best brands small. We continue to quote $9.

Corn.—During the week, seven cargoes of Corn, amounting to upwards of 20,000 bushels, arrived, exclusive of some in small boats; the prices, therefore, have fallen. Of the several cargoes arrived, only three were sold, the remainder stored for higher rates. We quote at 43 and 48 cts.—*Courier.*

By this Morning's Mail.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Jan. 16.

Yesterday, after so long an interval of time since the latest intelligence received at this port, from England and France, we were crowded with arrivals from both countries, which brought papers to the 2d of December.

The account of a great battle between the Russians and Turks, near Shoumla, published in our paper yesterday, and received at Boston from Smyrna, is not confirmed.

In Armenia, Gen. Paskewitch has ceased active operations, having completely succeeded in capturing 3 provinces, 6 fortresses and 3 forts. One of the fortresses was defended by 30,000 Turks and considered impregnable.

The Grand Vizier is said to have lost his office and suffered banishment. The Turks denounce Yusuf Pacha as a traitor, and attribute to him the loss of Varna. He has arrived at Odessa, and is treated with distinction.

The Emperor of Russia has arrived at St. Petersburg, where the Empress mother has lately died. It is stated that operations against Turkey will be carried on with as much energy as if he were in the field. We are assured that the Russians have no intention of retiring behind the Danube. One account says, that they have advanced beyond Varna, whence the Turkish forces have been withdrawn, to be united with those of one of the Pachas of Burgas.

In the Morea the foreign troops have nearly effected their objects. The Castle of the Morea, as it is called, has surrendered to the French, having been hardly pressed, and threatened with the sword, unless they submitted unconditionally in half an hour. Gen. Church had succeeded in getting his troops up to Prevesa, and struck the Turks with terror.

There are flying reports, relating to the intentions of different powers, which we do not think worthy of notice.

We are informed by the latest French papers, that Portugal is in a state of actual revolution.

In Spain there were symptoms of disturbance.

In Ireland there had been several cases of disorder and violence.

Mr. Barbour, the American Minister to England, had an interview with the King on the 25th November, "and was graciously received."

A Clerk in the Navy Office, London, has disappeared, being a defaulter to the amount of more than 20,000 pounds sterling.

Capture of the Castle of the Morea.—Admiral De Rigny, in an official letter dated Patras, November 1st. states, that before the commander in Chief had arrived, General Schneider, aided by three French and two English frigates, established eight 18 pounders in batteries. Afterwards they enlarged their train, and began to batter the fortress, at 80 yards distance. The surrender took place about noon; and in order to punish the garrison for their breach of the capitulation of Patras, Gen. Maison distributed the arms which they surrendered, among the military and naval officers of rank present. The Turks were astonished at the effect produced by the artillery and mortars in so short a time. The colors of the Allied Powers were hoisted on that fortress, as on those that had been previously taken.

THE MARKETS.

A letter from Liverpool dated the 24th of November, containing a postscript of the 29th, states that Cotton had declined 1-8d. on the last week's quotations.

London, Dec. 1.—Nearly 45,000 quarters of Wheat arrived in the course of the week, of which 40,000 are foreign. Our trade was in consequence from 2s. to 3s. lower per quarter at the close of the week.—This morning the trade recovered, and good samples were taken off on as good terms as this day week. Middling and ordinary sorts are still considerably cheaper. Flour remains as last quoted. Wheat, Essex, red, 60s. to 70s; fine, 70 to 72s; old, 70 to 76s; fine, 75 to 80s; superfine, 80 to 82s; old, 80 to 86s.

London, Nov. 21.—There has been much curiosity in this city respecting the average of wheat, which, on the last six weeks, by which the duty is regulated, has been declared at 74s 1d., and all Wheat consequently now in bond, is admissable for home consumption at a duty of 1s. only. The quantity of bonded wheat in this country, including the out ports as well as London, does not much exceed three hundred thousand quarters. No lower duty than 1s. whatever the advance in price, is payable on wheat, so that the whole of that bonded will most likely be brought at once into the market and its effects consequently upon the prices becomes an affair of great moment, among the dealers in grain. The weekly average, however is 76s. 7d. which is rather more than that of last week.

Theatre.

TO-MORROW Evening will be presented, for the first time in this place, the popular and admired comedy of

PAUL PRY.

After which, a Comic Song, by Mr. Shadgett.
A Patriotic Address, by Mrs. Hatch.
Fancy Dance, by Mr. Pierson.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce of

Fortune's Frolic,

OR, THE PLOUGHMAN TURNED LORD.

☞For Characters, see bills of the day.

Jan. 22, 1829.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Just Received,

BY THE STEAMBOAT HENRIETTA, AND FOR SALE,

Soft shell Almonds,
Bunch Raisins,
Drums Figs and Prunes,
Butter Crackers,
Jamieson's water do.
7 doz. bottles Scotch Snuff,
Scotch Herrings,
Pickled Salmon,
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Phosphorus pocket Lights,
New York Apples.

DAVID SHAW.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1829. 7-3w.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

I WILL expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of March next, the following lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the taxes due thereon for the year 1827, and charges.

80 acres of land listed by Duncan Brown, lying on Rockfish,	tax due,	$1 60
330 by Duncan Black, on Rockfish and Gillis branch,		3 65
200 by William Carver, on ditto.		76
50 by Angus Colquhoun, on Jumping Gulley		98
970 by Thomas Davis Esq. on Rockfish and Jumping Gully,		
100 by do. do. on Falls of Rockfish,		13 38
3000 by do. do. on Big & Little Rockfish		
180 by do. do. on do. do. do.		
100 by do. do. for the estate of R. Wilkinson, on Rockfish		19
100 by do. do. for estate of Norman Shaw		19
87 by Daniel McPherson, on Buckhead creek		38
700 by Lauchlin McLean, on Rockfish,		2 53
400 by Malcolm McNeill, on Gaulberry		2 34
200 by Hugh McDonald, on Aspie's creek		2 94
1306 1-3 by John McPherson, on Rockfish and Beaver creeks		7 37
1405 by James Sims, on Willis's creek		7 60
1 by William Simmons, on Sandy Run		94
100 Richard Washburn, on Little Rockfish		98
146 2-3 by Malcom McPherson, on Beaver creek		7 12
159 by Alexander McRae, on Little Rockfish		2 85
154 by Janet Campbell, on the Yadkin Road		1 79
249 by John Munroe, on Middle creek		1 42
320 do do. Morganton road		
40 by Neill McCraney, on Beaver creek		76
402½ by Nancy McArther, on McArther's creek		76
375 by Geo. McDuffie, near the Yadkin road		
84 by do do, on McDuffie's creek		2 00
100 by do do, on the waters of Beaver creek		
105 by Angus Ray, Miller, on Puppy creek		1 50
316 by John Ray, Long street on Yadkin road		2 74
150 by Charles Smith, on the waters of Carver's creek,		38
200 by Robert Torry, on Skipper creek		99
50 by do do., on Cross creek		10
40 by Archibald McMillan, on Stewart's creek		10
300 by Christen McDonald, Nicholson's creek		1 35
265 by Malcom McMillan, Little River		1 71
50 by Nancy McNeill Shupen		70
900 by Neill McNeill, Little River		3 15
160 by Absalom Strickland, Little River		25

JOHN BLACK, *Sheriff*,
By DAVID GILLIS, *Dep. Shff.*

December 5th, 1828.—7-ts

Strayed or Stolen,

From the subscriber, on Friday the 9th of this instant, two likely Bay *HORSES*, one of which is a large bony Horse, with a sore on his back, occasioned by the saddle. Said horse has a long mane, trots and canters, and walks very fast. The other horse is a small well built good looking pony, with his mane on the wrong side, his shoes were taken off a few days past; I expect the nail holes still remain in the hoofs of his fore feet. Any person who will take up the said Horses, and deliver them to me, or give me information at Brightsville, S. C. Marlborough District, shall be handsomely rewarded. It is expected that they will aim for Lumberton, in North Carolina.

JOHN C. THOMAS.

Jan. 14, 1829—2w

WILL DRAW

On the 12th of February,

The Dismal Swamp Canal

LOTTERY,

NO. 19.

Highest Prize,

$50,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000	5	of	500
1	of 10,000	36	of	100
1	of 5,000	36	of	90
1	of 2,500	36	of	80
1	of 2,000	36	of	60
5	of 1,000	36	of	50
5	of 600	360	of	40

Besides 3780 of $20.

Whole Ticket	$20	*Quarter*	5 00
Half	10	*Eighth*	2 50

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders for Tickets in the above Lottery forwarded to Charleston before the 15th of February, will be punctually attended to.

YATES & McINTYRE.

Jan. 20, 1829.

POETRY.

From the Albany Chronicle.

TO ——, [*By Croaker.*]

The world is bright before thee,
Its summer flowers are thine;
Its calm blue sky is o'er thee,
Thy bosom pleasure's shrine:
And thine the sun-beam given,
In nature's morning hour,
Pure, warm as when from Heaven,
It burst on Eden's bower.

There is a song of sorrow,
The death-dirge of the gay,
That tells ere dawn of morrow,
Those charms may melt away—
That sun's bright beam be shaded,
That sky be bright no more,
The summer flowers be faded,
And youth's warm promise o'er.

Believe it not—though lonely
Thy evening home may be,
Though beauty's bark can only
Float on a summer's sea;
Though time thy bloom is stealing,
There's still beyond his art,
The wild flower wreath of feeling,
The sun-beam of the heart.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Nancy Daniel, Seth Daniel, Mary Daniel, Elizabeth Daniel, Enoch Daniel, Cansey Daniel, *vs.* The Real Estate of John Daniel, deceased. } Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isham Daniel, one of the Heirs of said estate, resides beyond the limits of this State; *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said Isham Daniel appear at our next County Court to be held for said county, on the second Monday of February next, and shew cause, if any, why the said estate should not be distributed among the legal Heirs. Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of August, in the 53d year of our Independence, A. D., 1828.

CHAS. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*
4-6

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Notice.

Fayetteville, November 8, 1828.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, *It was Resolved*, That a Dividend of Two per Cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company be, and the same is hereby declared payable at Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next. JOHN CRUSOE, *Treas'r.*

600tF1.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. canisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS*, for family use. HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

FACTOR
And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent.* He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes. Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage. WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly,	*Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske,	*Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin,	*Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark,	*John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer,	*S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828. 99tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cognac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira,
½ pipe do do. } WINES.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr.
¼ chest Hyson } TEAS.
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Loubat's Grape Vine Roots.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Roots from Mr. Loubat's Vineyard, (see advertisement,) are requested to hand in their orders by the 1st of Jan. otherwise they may not be obtained in time for setting out. A Catalogue may be seen at my office.

I take this method of informing those who have already subscribed, that their orders have been forwarded. E. J. HALE, Agent.

Dec. 18, 1828.

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five a cres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots. *Letters not received, unless post paid.*

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

Bargains!

THE Subscribers intending to change their business early in the Spring, offer for sale their

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

At the most reduced prices, for Cash only.

Persons indebted to them are requested to come forward and make payment as early this month as possible. J. & S. BIRDSALL.

January 8. 5-3w.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

New Cheap
Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staier, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do. col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

5-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov. 1828. 99tf.

Just Received,

50 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Mulletts,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

November 20. 98tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WAREHOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

October 9, 92tf.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson,—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the enclosure of the Subscribers, on the evening of the 19th or 20th inst., a dark bay *HORSE*, 6 years old, about 14½ hands high, with a scar behind his left ear, his mane lies on the left side of his neck, with a short switch tail. Twenty-five Dollars reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, or Ten Dollars on delivery of the Horse to the Subscribers. HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have oined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery tous, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar,
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cognac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87*tf.*

Blanks for sale.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders. H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds Molasses,
20 bbls Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Poxes,
3 hhds N E Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do
1000 ditto Liverpool do

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN

Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office